

NRA Labor Advisers Ask Roosevelt To End Activities of Darrow Board

Claims Conclusions Hostile to Board, of which Mr. Clarence Darrow

Claims Conclusions Hostile to Recovery Administration Were Reached from Pleas of Sweatshop Employers and Without Consulting Trade Union Representatives

Washington.—In a strongly worded statement before the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration condemned the report of the Recovery Administration's Board of Fact-Finding and Conciliation, the board said:

"The Board, of which Mr. Clarence Darrough is chairman, completed its investigations and arrived at the conclusions set forth in its recent report, without any consultation with the representatives of the organized workers of the country."

"Dominated by Sweatshop Employers."

"Obviously," the Board said, "it secured its information regarding specific codes from the ranks and industry. Irresponsible, malcontented, sweatshop employers and their representatives have been able to obtain privileged ground the latch string

The advisory group charged the Darrow board with having failed to invite accredited representatives of trade unions to give testimony on the subject that it considered and asserted that would have been fully received with open arms by Mr. Darrow and his associates.

The action of the advisory board was applauded by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hillman, a member of the board and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. He said that the board had received scant consideration from the Darrow board when he undertook to lead the workers in the cotton garment industry.

The board was accepted by the Labor Advisory Board of the National Labor Relations Board.

Workers Not Consulted

"The Labor Advisory Board of the National Labor Relations Board," said the Darrow board, "has not consulted the workers in the cotton garment industry."

Pandered to Worst Elements

"The Darrow board has rendered its services to the nation and its citizens in a manner which has been calculated to pander to the worst elements in our political and economic life. If it is true that the workers in the cotton garment industry are victims of such stupidity,"

Disolution of Board Asked

"The members of the Labor Advisory Board, conscious of their obligations to their position, unhesitatingly urge that the National Recovery Review Board be dissolved."

ORGANIZED LABOR'S TRIBUTE

TO THE TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS

By **WALTER M. CITRINE**
General Secretary, British Trade Union Congress General Council

Editor's Note.—Extensive exercises to commemorate the memory of the six farm laborers of Tolpuddle, England, who were deported by the British Government in 1834 for organizing a trade union, will feature the 1923

union Congress of a trial. It is notable that the foreman of the grand jury was the Member of Parliament for Dorsetshire. He was also Melbourne's brother-in-law. Practically all the jurors were farmers. A practical sitting out

of these men which laid the basis for the modern trade union movement in Great Britain. The following account of the martyrdom of the Tolpuddle

Great Britain. The following account of the martyrdom of the Tolpuddle laborers is written by Walter M. Collins, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress General Council.

The principal informer was the son of Frampton's gardener. Frampton, who was supposed to administer justice and to try impartially the cases that came before him, was looking for some means whereby he could deter people

the Vice of the peace, and were charged with administering an unlawful oath. They were tried on March 17, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The case was so strong that they had broken an Act of Parliament passed in 1797 to deal with the mutiny at the Nore. That was the technical reason they were arrested. The real purpose was to try to break up the trade union which they had formed in Tolpuddle.

Two years before the men had met the farmers who promised to raise their wages, the Government had sent a delegation from London were called to the haramsad and worried the presidents of the six brave men. The Central Dorchester Committee was established in London. A great demonstration was held in London. Questions were asked in Parliament. The Government sent direct representatives there, such as Hume and Thomas Wakley took up the case. The Government was at the growing volume of opinion in the country, admitted that a palpable case was made out.

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not know in what way the laborers were breaking the law. He told Trambly that in 1854 an Act was passed which forbade the combination of men to combine in trade unions. Evidently, after some consultation with the law officers of the Crown, he concluded that it would be best to have a law made, in case, in part of their initiation ceremony, they administered an oath binding the members of the society to secrecy.

Why were these men singled out for punishment? The answer is that they were not becoming aware that they had been pardoned.

There were such sacrifices and struggles as those of the six gallant men of Downshire that the trade union movement grew from strength to strength until it was too strong for the Government to ignore.

It is this epic story which the Trade Union Congress is to commemorate from August to September.

The Trades Union Congress will be held in Weymouth, which is eight miles from Bournemouth.

Strong trade unions existed right through the country. All of them had initiation ceremonies similar to those used by the Dorsetshire laborers. The Oddfellows and others did likewise. Why was it that these agricultural handworkers from this remote part were picked out?

Lord Melbourne's Plot

Lord Melbourne was Home Secretary in the Government. It was the first Government elected under the Reform Act of 1832. His party had promised to liberate the people from the oppression of the landowning class. Yet he

Bath, Pa.—Delegates from eight Federal Labor Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at a meeting here organized a permanent delegate body representing the cement mills in this district. It was said to

was one of the prime movers in the persecution of these six men. This can be demonstrated quite clearly from the correspondence which passed between him and Frampton. Melbourne urged, in one of his letters, that the men should be brought before the Assizes at the earliest possible moment. They were arrested on February 24, 1931. They were sentenced three weeks later

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Methodist preacher, had preached in the same chapel where Bridle himself worshipped!

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The letters which passed between the

Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne, and James Frampton, the magistrate in Dorchester, prove that they themselves did not know in what way the laborers were breaking the law. Frampton and his fellow justices of the peace were becoming disturbed because the labor-

Wage Promises Broken
Two years before the men had met

The farmers who promised to raise their wages to 10s. per week. The farmers not only did not carry out their promise, but reduced wages to 8s. Some months later there was a further reduction to 7s., and a threat was made that eventually 6s. only would be paid.

Then it was that the men formed their trade union.

Frampton wrote to Lord Melbourne and asked what means should be employed to check the growth of the unions. Melbourne was doubtful. He did not know in what way the laborers

It was from such sacrifices and struggles as those of the six gallant men of Dorsetshire that the trade union movement grew from strength to strength until today it is a force which no Government can ignore.

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It was decided to name the new organization "The Conference Board of Cement, Mill Employees, American Federation of Labor." The form of organization used by the A. F. of L. is the make-up

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